

reached; at the end of the final chapter, for instance, two rather modern references have vanished and one lone-some item dated 1934 remains.

Improvements in typography, particularly for the section, chapter, and paragraph headings, are quite apparent and add much to the general attractiveness of the volume, and the index is admirable in its detail. Despite its minor imperfections, until such time as its serious competitors appear in new editions there is no doubt that Greenhill's book will be at the top of the best seller list in the American obstetric field.

C. E. McLENNAN, M.D.

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PRINCIPLES OF CHEST ROENTGENOLOGY—A Programmed Text—Benjamin Felson, M.D., Aaron S. Weinstein, M.D., and Harold B. Spitz, M.D., Department of Radiology, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, Cincinnati, Ohio. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1965. 221 pages, \$6.00 (Paperback).

This is a most enjoyable, interesting book that is both instructive and accurate. The illustrations are of excellent quality and the questions are for the most part very well phrased.

There is a wealth of material and the reader with some preliminary skills can benefit considerably from going through this programmed text and answering the questions.

The only criticism that one might have with this book is a slight over-emphasis on certain signs such as the silhouette sign and the air bronchogram sign, but this may be a matter of personal philosophy of the authors and may be justifiable. The general anatomic approach, with the first chapter devoted to techniques of examination, is most laudable. The last chapter, presenting material on the many causes of rib notching, is offered by the authors as a bonus and admittedly doesn't quite mesh with the rest of the subject matter.

In summary, there are very few books available that make learning pure, unadulterated fun. This is one of them.

ALEXANDER R. MARGULIS, M.D.

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REFRACTION—A Programmed Text—Robert D. Reincke, M.D., Howe Laboratory of Ophthalmology, Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary; and Robert J. Herm, M.D., Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary. With a foreword by Albert E. Sloane, M.D. This book also includes a booklet—Panel Text, and a Stereo Viewer. Appleton-Century-Crofts (Division of Meredith Publishing Company), New York, N.Y., 1965. 336 pages, \$12.50 (Paperbound).

This textbook on refraction is a refreshingly new approach to resident teaching which is long overdue. As far as I know, programming material in ophthalmology has not been tried before and I hope that more ophthalmological material will be put in program form for easier and more interesting reading.

This text includes chapters on:

(1) Neutralization of Lenses and the Measurement of Visual Acuity, (2) Accommodation, (3) Cycloplegics, (4) Myopia, Hyperopia, and Astigmatism, (5) Interpupillary Distance and Trial Frame, (6) Retinoscopy, (7) Subjective Methods of Verifying Retinoscopy, (8) Heterophorias, (9) Prescription of Glasses, (10) Bifocals, (11) Spectacle Aberrations.

There are accompanying gadgets for stereo-observations.

This book is recommended for review of refraction and for the first year resident in ophthalmology.

ROBERT M. SINSKEY, M.D.

RYPINS' MEDICAL LICENSURE EXAMINATIONS—Topical Summaries and Questions—Tenth Edition—Arthur W. Wright, M.D., Professor of Pathology, Albany Medical College of Union University; Senior Pathologist, Albany Medical Center Hospital; formerly Secretary, New York State Board of Medical Examiners; with the collaboration of a Review Panel. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pa., 1965. 840 pages, \$12.50.

This book, now in its tenth edition, continues to hold its place as a valuable text for students preparing for medical licensure examinations. It is divided into two sections, Basic Medical Sciences and Clinical Sciences. Separate reviews of each subject followed by questions related to the chapter are presented.

Practical application of physiology and biochemistry in many therapeutic procedures today requires a good understanding of these two basic sciences in particular.

Most helpful to the student are the pages on body fluids, the kidneys, circulation and the respiratory system appearing in the chapter on physiology as well as the discussion of the chief materials of living matter, enzymes, and the metabolism in the chapter on biochemistry.

The chapter on surgery is remarkable in the clear, concise manner in which it covers the diagnosis and treatment of nearly all surgical conditions. The chapter on internal medicine as likewise brief and to the point avoiding length and repetition by omitting certain topics when possible that have been taken up in the other chapters. For example, vitamin deficiencies are discussed in the chapter on biochemistry and many infections are adequately dealt with under microbiology. Much could be written on such topics as Addison's disease or Diabetes Mellitus but the author confines himself to the essentials of diagnosis and practical management in an excellent manner.

In the remaining chapters on Gynecology and Obstetrics, Public Health and Psychiatry the same adherence to clearness and conciseness prevails without sacrificing up-to-date knowledge.

After reviewing the text, therefore, its value both as a review and reference book for the practicing physician and for the students preparing for examinations cannot be denied.

HENRY GIBBONS III, M.D.

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COLOUR VISION, Physiology and Experimental Psychology—Ciba Foundation Symposium—Edited by A. V. S. de Reuck, M.Sc., D.I.C., A.R.C.S. and Julie Knight, B.A. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1965. 332 pages, \$12.50.

This collection of papers by the outstanding scholars in the field of color vision is interesting even to the clinical ophthalmologist. The papers are presented under the following categories:

Visual Pigments
Duplicity theory and the microstructure of the retina
Theories of Color Vision
Human Color Vision
Animal Color Vision

The discussions are lively in some instances.

The paper by Dr. Land on "The retinex" is particularly noteworthy and attracted a good deal of attention at the meeting. Apparently Dr. Land is not only a first rate businessman (Polaroid Land Camera), but excels as a physiological theoretician.

This book is recommended as a reference text and for those ophthalmologists who are particularly interested in color vision.

R. M. SINSKY, M.D.